

Rural District Council
of Basford.

Annual Report

.... FOR 1920 ...

— BY —

W. H. PARKINSON, M.D., D.P.H.

ETC.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

NOTTINGHAM :

Herbert Jones, Printer, Pearson's Buildings, Angel Row,

Rural District Council of Basford.

Chairman - - Wm. B. HANSON, Esq., J.P.
(Appointed 1912.)

Vice-Chairman - - J. T. BARKER, Esq.
(Appointed 1913.)

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Councillors.</i>	<i>Parishes</i>	<i>District Councillors</i>
Annesley & Felley	Mr. J. T. Barker (22)	Greasley	Mr. W. Birkin (16)
Awsworth ...	Mr. J. H. Hunt (16)	Kimberley ...	Mr. W. Chambers (17)
Barton ...	Rev. W. K. Gallagher (3)	Lambley ...	Rev. H. W. Pearson (5)
Bestwood Park	Mr. R. H. F. Hepplewhite (1)	Lynby	Mr. H. Machin (10)
Bilborough ...	Mr. W. Moore (2)	Newstead ...	Mr. J. B. Smith (34)
Bradmore	Mr. T. Walker (obit.) (31)	Nuthall ...	Mr. W. B. Hanson (24)
Brinsley	Mr. T. Hallam (2)	Papplewick ...	Mr. J. W. Cundy (23)
Bunny ...	Mr. C. F. Hutchinson (1)	Ruddington	Mr. E. Scarrott (8)
Burton Joyce ...	Mr. J. G. Short (10)	Selston	Mr. I. Booth (8)
Calverton ...	Mr. C. E. Collyer (7)	"	Mr. J. H. Hankin (2)
Clifton	Mr. W. Rigley (6)	Shipley	Mr. P. Walker (29)
Codnor Park ...	Mr. F. I. Smedley (6)	Stoke Bardolph ...	Mr. E. J. Cope (2)
Colwick ...	Mr. W. Breward (1)	Strelley ...	Mr. W. Oldershaw (26)
Cossall ...	Lieut-Col. Hewlett (13)	Thrumpton ...	Mr. W. Elliott (11)
Gamston	Mr. H. Rhodes (6)	Trowell ...	Mr. J. M. Towson (17)
Gedling ...	Mr. H. Taylor (26)	Wilford (South)	Mr. J. Webster (1)
Gotham ...	Mr. H. Tomlinson (5)	Wollaton ...	Mr. A. Hodgkinson (2)
		Woodborough ...	Mr. H. Bish (10)

The numbers in parentheses after each name represent the number of years service.

Summary of Statistics.

Area of District, 65,437 acres.

Population—Census, 1911—43,419.

Estimated population for 1920—45,624.

Assessable Value £242,179.

Number of persons per acre at 1911 Census—less than one.

Number of houses erected during 1920—76.

Birth Rate, 23.54.

Crude Death Rate, 9.9.

Corrected Death Rate, 10.88.

Infant Mortality Rate, 77.28.

Zymotic Death Rate, 0.79.

Cancer Death Rate, 1.07.

Tuberculosis Death Rate, 0.85.

Diarrhœa Death Rate, 0.15.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality during the year 1920 (provisional figures), compared with **Basford**.

				Annual Rate per 1000 Civil Population.		Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births.
				BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
England and Wales	...	...		25.4	12.4	80
96 Great Towns (including London)				26.2	12.5	85
148 Smaller Towns	...	...		24.9	11.3	80
London	...	...	...	26.5	12.4	75
BASFORD	...	...	...	23.5	10.9	77

ANNUAL REPORT.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Third Annual Report, dealing with the Health, Vital Statistics and Sanitary Administration of your District for the year 1920.

THE DISTRICT.

The Rural District of Basford consists of 35 parishes—33 in Nottinghamshire and 2 in Derbyshire.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Estimated 1920.
Population	39947	43419	45624
Inhabited Houses ...	8431	9566	9951

New houses erected or commenced during the year, 76.

Area :—Land, 65,437 acres.	Assessable value, Notts.	£220365
	Derbys.	21814
	Total	£242179

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Birth Rate	19.68	19.89	23.54
Infant Mortality	103.41	68.2	77.28
	Death Rate per 1000.		
All causes	17.94	11.71	10.88
Epidemic Diseases	1.45	.18	.79
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ... ..	.28	.07	.15
Phthisis only	1.07	.61	.59
All forms of Tuberculosis	1.35	.84	.85

In order to comply with the requirements of the two County Councils, the Vital Statistics and much of the other information contained in this Report is given separately for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire parishes.

The Council consists of 35 members, the Parishes of Annesley and Felley being jointly represented by one member, while the large and populous parish of Selston has two.

At the commencement of the the year, the integrity of your District was very seriously challenged by the Corporation of Nottingham, who sought powers to extend their Boundaries by the inclusion, *inter alia*, of the following parishes or parts of parishes, at present in the Basford District :—Bestwood Park, Bilborough, Clifton-cum-Glapton, Colwick, South Gamston, Gedling, Nuthall, Ruddington, Stoke Bardolph, South Wilford and Wollaton together with portions of Barton-in-Fabis and Papplewick.

The extremely serious nature of this proposal was immediately obvious as it was realised that if the Nottingham Corporation were successful as far as the Basford parishes were concerned, your District would, as a result, be reduced almost by a half.

Every effort was strained, not only in the Health Department, but by all your officials, working in harmony with those of the Nottingham County Council, so that the best information possible was placed in the hands of the Counsel chosen to represent you, at the Inquiry held by the Inspector from the Ministry of Health.

This took place at the Nottingham Guildhall and lasted from February 12th to February 24th. The Ministry's decision was made known in a letter bearing the date of May 13th and, as is well known, was an absolute refusal to agree to any part of the Corporation's request. A perusal of this letter reveals the fact that the grounds for refusal were almost entirely those of defective Health Administration, and the following matters are referred to specifically :—

- 1.—Totally inadequate Sewage Disposal Arrangements, resulting in pollution of the River Trent by crude sewage.
- 2.—Failure to secure the abolition of the Pail Closets in the town.

3.—Deplorable Housing conditions.

4.—Insufficient progress in the provision of new houses.

I have referred to these matters, not with any desire to make capital out of a neighbouring authority or to rejoice over their discomfiture, but because I feel that the letter from the Ministry of Health carries also an important lesson for Basford ; reviewing in my mind the various strictures passed by the Ministry in regard to Nottingham, I realise that they also apply, to some extent, in the Basford District.

Primitive arrangements for disposal of sewage, pail closets, privy middens and unfit houses also exist in your area, and while it is freely admitted that they are less objectionable in a Rural Area such as this, in which there is, **on the average**, less than one person per acre, it must be remembered that in a number of parishes or portions of parishes the density of population is considerably greater and conditions prevail which are almost urban in character.

There is no doubt that as soon as Nottingham has remedied the various conditions adversely criticised, another bid for extension will be made and the result will depend to a considerable extent upon the state of the outlying parishes at that time; if the respite now afforded is taken advantage of, to carry out sanitary improvements, there will again be a good chance of resisting the City's demands; on the other hand, if a policy of "*laissez faire*" be adopted and no substantial sanitary improvements effected nothing, in my mind, can prevent the loss of one or more parishes.

An ever-increasing volume of work has to be considered and decided upon by the Council, most of it after reference to various Committees. The following is a list of such Committees as deal with matters relating to Sanitation and Public Health Act:—The General Purposes Committee, The Hospital Committee, The Special Works Committee, The Health and Sanitary Committee,

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Housing and Town Planning Committee.

Reference was made in my Annual Report last year to the new Ministry of Health. During the past twelve months it has shewn great activity especially as regards Housing, but it can hardly be said that it has become a popular Ministry; local authorities genuinely desirous of making progress with housing schemes, have felt some irritation at the Ministry's insistence on the control of minutiae, the result of which has been repeated delays. It would probably have conduced to speed and efficiency if the control of details had been left more in the hands of local officials leaving broad principles in the hands of the Central Authority.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Census figures for 1911 gave the population of the District as 43,419, there being 9,566 families and separate occupiers of houses and an average of 4.5 persons per house.

For the year 1920 the Registrar-General has again supplied an official estimate of population, this figure has been used for the calculation of the various Vital Statistics which appear in this Report.

It will be remembered that during the years in which war conditions prevailed, two figures for population were supplied : a Death Rate population consisting of civilians only and one for the Birth Rate which included all the elements contributing to the birth and marriage rates and consisting therefore, of the civilian element plus all soldiers, whether serving at home or abroad.

With the return to more normal conditions during 1920, the necessity for this distinction has ceased to exist, and accordingly one figure is to be used for all purposes.

	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.
	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate.	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate	For both Rates.
Notts.	44799	40189	43230	38584	44181	42412	44101
Derbys.	1547	1388	1494	1333	1526	1465	1523
Totals	46346	41577	44724	39917	45707	43877	45624

For the reasons set out in detail last year, these estimates are liable to error especially so at the end of the inter-censal period. The Census is due to be taken during 1921, and the new official figures will therefore be available for determining the Vital Statistics of my next Report.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The greater part of the District is occupied by the new red sandstone formation, or Trias, the two divisions of which—the Keuper and the Bunter—lie in broad bands several miles across.

To the West of the Bunter Beds is a narrow area occupied by the Permian Rocks, which, in turn, is followed by a patch of coal measures, the latter being an easterly extension of the Derbyshire Coalfield. There are also the drift deposits and alluvium of the river valleys. In the river valleys the surface is flat, in the rest of the District the surface is gently undulating, the highest point not exceeding 500 feet above sea level.

The District is essentially rural in character, there being less than one person to the acre.

OCCUPATIONS.

The parishes of Annesley, Awsworth, Bestwood, Brinsley, Codnor Park, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley, Lynby, Newstead, Nuthall, Papplewick, Selston, Trowell and Wollaton are principally devoted to coal mining ; in the parishes of Gotham and Thrumpton are gypsum quarries ; in the parish of Colwick, the manufacture of machinery, concrete, furniture and hosiery is carried on ; there are important Ironworks in Codnor Park and a hosiery factory in Kimberley.

In the south and East of the District, agriculture and framework knitting are the chief occupations followed.

None of the above industries appear to act prejudicially on the health of the inhabitants, the quarrying of gypsum might be expected to predispose to pneumonokoniosis and pulmonary tuberculosis, but I have failed to discover any evidence of this, either in Gotham or Thrumpton. There has been a considerable increase of unemployment during the year, with a corresponding increase in the amount paid in Poor Law relief, which amounted to £13,674 13s. 11d., throughout the whole of the Basford Union.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Notts. Portion of the District.

Estimated Population, 44,101.

Births.

1043—1000 legitimate and 43 illegitimate, were registered. This equals a Birth Rate of 23.65. Of these, 77 legitimate and 5 illegitimate died before attaining the age of one year, corresponding to a General Infant Mortality Rate of 78.61. The Infant Mortality Rate among legitimate children was 77.00, and for illegitimates 116.28.

Deaths.

Four hundred and twenty three were registered, to which must be added 72 transferred from other districts, making 495. Of these, 19 were of persons ordinarily resident in other districts, they are, therefore deducted, giving a "corrected number" of 476. These figures correspond to a Crude Death Rate and Corrected Death Rate of 9.6 and 10.79, respectively.

The following table shews the number of deaths caused by certain selected diseases, together with the corresponding rates per 1000, and on Table I at the end of this Report, appear particulars of all the deaths which have occurred during the year.

	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Seven principal Epidemic Diseases :—		
(Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa and Enteritis)	36	0.82
Tuberculosis (all forms)	38	0.86
Phthisis only	27	0.61
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	48	1.09
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	7	0.16

Derbyshire Portion of the District.

Estimated Population, 1523.

Births.

Thirty-one were registered, all of which were legitimate, giving a Birth Rate of 20.35. Of these one legitimate child died under the age of one year, corresponding to a general and Legitimate Infant Mortality Rates of 32.26, and an Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate on "Nil."

Deaths.

The nett number of deaths arrived at as above was 21, the uncorrected number was 30, and the corresponding "Crude" and "Corrected" Death Rates were 19.7 and 13.79 respectively.

There were no deaths from any of the seven Epidemic Diseases or from Phthisis, but one occurred due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis and one due to Cancer, each of the two latter corresponding to a rate of 0.65 per thousand of population.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

During the past year, careful and detailed investigations have been made into the water supplies of the District, numerous samples have been taken and subjected to chemical analysis, as a result of which the following statements can be made :—

- 1.—Samples obtained from the constant high pressure supplies were all entirely satisfactory.

2.—In the case of Wells, no bad samples were discovered, but it must never be forgotten that the majority of these are Shallow Wells and are all liable to pollution.

The accompanying Table (6) sets out in detail, for each parish of your District, the present condition with respect of water supplies.

Some months ago, a proposal was made by the Rural District Council of Southwell, whose area adjoins that of Basford along its eastern border, that arrangements might be made whereby it would be possible for them to provide a supply of water to the parishes of Calverton, Woodborough and Lambley from a new scheme which they had in hand for the purpose of affording supplies to their own District.

This matter was very carefully investigated by your Surveyor, who shewed quite clearly that owing to want of "head" the Southwell mains would only supply a small portion of each of the three parishes concerned, and the modifications necessary to overcome this difficulty could only have been effected at great additional expense. A Joint Meeting of the two Councils was held at your Nottingham office on November 5th, when this matter was most carefully discussed in all its aspects. As a result, it became abundantly evident that the expense would be absolutely prohibitive and in consequence, the scheme was abandoned. From a hygienic standpoint, this was a most unfortunate decision, as two of the parishes (Woodborough and Lambley) are at present wholly dependent on shallow wells for their water supplies, and the substitution for the present unsatisfactory conditions, of an abundant supply of wholesome water would have been an inestimable boon.

Rivers and Streams.

The two principal streams passing through or forming a boundary of the Basford District are the River Trent and its tributary, the Erewash, in addition to which are one or two smaller watercourses such as the River Leen, the Fairham Brook and several canals.. All of these receive quantities of sewage, sewage

effluents and in some cases waste products from various manufactories in the neighbourhood. With the exception of the Erewash, these are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and I know of no gross pollution taking place anywhere in your District.

The Erewash, however, bears abundant evidence of pollution from all the above causes ; it is, however, distinctly better than it was two years ago.

In my last Report, reference was made to a pollution of the Ouse Dyke in the parish of Gedling, by coal dust which escaped from the Digby Colliery, in association with waste water from the newly-erected Coal-washing Plant, and it was explained that the Council contemplated proceedings against the Colliery Company under the Rivers Prevention of Pollution Acts, if the necessary permission could be obtained from the Ministry of Health. Fortunately, this step ultimately proved unnecessary, because the Company, by increasing their sedimentation area, completely abated the nuisance. Repeated observations have since been made as to the condition of the Dyke, from which it is evident that the steps taken have proved efficient, with the result that the stream remains in a satisfactory condition.

Canal Boats.

Including the River Trent, the length of canals under the supervision of your officer is 23 miles, these are used for the most part for the carriage of heavy articles, such as bricks, ironstone and coal. During the year, 68 boats have been inspected and found generally satisfactory. No case of infectious disease has occurred on the boats. Three cases of infringement of the Canal Boats Act were found and remedied.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The following eleven parishes, which include almost 75 per cent. of the whole population of the District, are provided with sewers, and sewage disposal works or pumping stations :—
 Awsworth, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Colwick, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley Newstead, Ruddington, Selston and Stoke Bardolph.

The parishes of Annesley, Barton, Bestwood Park, Billborough, Cossall, Papplewick, Shipley and Thrumpton are sewered either by the owners, or out of current rates.

Early in 1920, a scheme for the erection of a considerable number of houses was submitted by Messrs. The Butterley Company, for the use of their employees in the parish of Codnor Park. The erection of the first batch of twenty was commenced in April, and in consequence, Mr. Maylan, your Surveyor and Engineer, was instructed to prepare plans for the new sewers and sewage disposal works for the purpose of dealing with the drainage from existing houses in the Forge Row district of Codnor Park, the new houses in course of erection and also the additional houses likely to be erected in the near future by the Butterley Company, if they decided to complete their scheme. In October, the necessary contract was entered into for the construction of the necessary tanks and filter beds for the sum of £2058 8s. 11d., and the work put in hand. By the end of the year good progress had already been made with this work. The remaining 15 parishes of the District have no proper drainage system and rely mainly on cess-pools. These latter parishes are very sparsely populated, and are essentially rural in character, and few complaints have reached me of nuisance from this cause.

Closet Accommodation.

The conservancy system is still prevalent in parts of the District, especially in the rural parishes ; many cases of privy midden system have been replaced by pail closets, but there remain a large number of privy middens which urgently require abolishing.

In the parishes provided with public water supplies and sewage disposal works, a considerable proportion of the houses are furnished with water closets and the remaining privies or pails in these parishes are gradually being replaced by water closets.

Table 7 which appears at the back of this Report, has been prepared to give details as to the various forms of closet accommodation and arrangements for the disposal of refuse in each parish of the Basford District.

Scavenging.

Owing to the increasing difficulties which had been experienced in securing the efficient discharge of the duties of the various scavenging contractors, it was decided to appoint a Superintendent of Scavenging, who commenced his duties on May 10th, 1920. Particulars of his activities are contained in a special Report which he has presented to the Health and Sanitary Committee, and from which I quote freely in the following paragraphs.

This has proved to be one of the soundest steps that the Council could have taken; as a result of Mr. Yates's labours, an entirely new aspect has been put on the state of scavenging in the District. In the parishes where the work is still carried out by contract, it is done in a much more satisfactory manner, and at Selston, where the Council themselves perform these duties by direct labour, under Mr. Yates's supervision, the improvement is phenomenal. Accumulations of refuse which had previously been left undisturbed for years have been cleared away and an organisation built up whereby dust bins and wet pans are now emptied weekly, and ashpits at least every three months.

At the close of the year, arrangements were being made for the extension of the system of scavenging by direct labour to other parishes and it is the established policy of the Council gradually to include all the more populous parishes of the District.

The following ten parishes, Awsworth, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Colwick, Cossall, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley, Ruddington and Wilford with a population of about 23,000, were being scavenged by contract at the end of the year under thirteen separate contracts. In all cases the necessary carts are provided by the Council, and in the case of Cossall, Gedling, Greasley and Kimberley, they also provide the tips.

Selston, with about 2000 houses and a population of 10,000, is now being scavenged by direct labour by the Council. Some delay was experienced in obtaining the requisite appliances, but the work was commenced on September 13th, and has continued uninter-

ruptedly ever since. The following is a record in tabular form, of the work done up to December 31st, 1920 :—

Selston Parish, September 13th, to December 31st, 1920.

No. of Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	803
Dust Bins emptied once weekly	...	...	...	165
No. of Wet Pans emptied once weekly	...	...	...	250
No. of Loads removed	...	...	...	2115

In the six parishes—Annesley, Bestwood Park, Codnor Park, Newstead, Shipley, Stoke Bardolph—there are systems of scavenging which are performed by the owners themselves.

The remainder of the District has no organised arrangements for this work. The parishes concerned, however, are of a purely rural character, with small populations, and no difficulty is experienced in securing the disposal of the refuse by digging into land.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been one of unparalleled activity in your Health Department, some evidence of which is afforded by the reports of your two Sanitary Inspectors which appear on another page.

There has been a considerable increase in every variety of work which has necessitated unremitting efforts at maximum pressure throughout the year.

The extremely scattered and hilly nature of the District, large portions of which are only accessible by pedal cycle, engenders in your inspectors considerable physical fatigue. As a result of the long distances to be covered it may, in exceptional cases, require half a day to investigate a single complaint, and in many instances, the making of a dozen visits represents a long day's work.

The entire absence of clerical assistance in the Department has necessitated spending in the office very many valuable hours throughout the year, which might, in other circumstances,

have been utilised much more advantageously on the District in the performance of important duties for which your staff is specially trained and qualified.

PREMISES WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are no houses let in Lodgings, Common Lodging Houses or Underground Sleeping Rooms in the District.

The only offensive trades carried on in the District are those of a bone manure works in the parish of Papplewick, a Tannery in Giltbrook, Greasley, and premises used for gut scraping and cleaning at Kimberley. These premises are fairly satisfactory, in good situations for such purposes, and the businesses are carried on in a satisfactory manner and no complaints of nuisance have been received.

SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of schools closed during the year owing to epidemic diseases :—

School.	Cause of Closure.	Period.
Trowell (Mixed)	Measles	29/1/20 to 19/2/20
Kimberley (Council Infants')	„	16/2/20 to 7/3/20
Wollaton	„	20/2/20 to 12/3/20
Bestwood (Council Infants')	„	23/2/20 to 12/3/20
Awsorth (Council Infants')	„	26/2/20 to 17/3/20
Nuthall	„	8/3/20 to 26/3/20
Selston C. E. (Infants')	„	15/3/20 to 2/4/20
Underwood, Jacksdale:	Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough	17/3/20 to 6/4/20
Calverton (Girls' and Infants')	Measles	22/3/20 till after Easter Holidays.
Clifton	„	30/3/20 till after Easter Holidays.
Clifton	„	12/4/20 to 23/4/20

The Schools built by the County Council are for the most part of recent construction, and designed on lines calculated to provide

hygienic surroundings and conditions for study. A number of the Church Schools are old and unsatisfactory and in need of complete reconstruction.

The water supply varies with the parish in which the schools are situated, and the remarks relating to the water supply of dwelling houses apply equally here.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

It has been found possible to devote more time this year to the cowsheds of the District, the number of which remains at 496.

There has been some improvement in the general standard of cleanliness ; but owing to faulty and obsolete design, they are difficult to keep clean and ill repay the farmer for his efforts spent on them.

All have been visited during the year and sundry notices served for the abatement of various nuisances.

There are 525 cowkeepers and milk purveyors on the Register, made up as follows :—

Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors	...	408
Cowkeepers only	... ..	88
Milk Purveyors only	... ..	29

Notices have been served as follows :—

Notice to lime-wash cowsheds	... ..	13
„ „ drain cowsheds	... ..	8
„ „ improve lighting of cowsheds	... ..	0
„ „ improve ventilation	... ..	2
		23
		—

MILK (MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

Towards the end of 1919, a number of cases were reported to me by your Health Visitors, in which a supply of Milk, either free or at reduced price, was desirable in the interests of infant welfare.

These were reported to your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. After careful consideration it was decided to allow supplies in these instances, and, further, I received instructions to make immediate grants in future cases which might come to my notice, reporting same to the Committee at their next meeting.

All applications were investigated with care, to avoid the possibility of abuse of the privilege and grants made only to really deserving cases.

In all, 15 persons received free milk during the year, 1 quart daily in one case, 1½ pints in 4 cases, and 1 pint daily in 10 cases. The total amount expended up to the end of March, 1921, being £69 12s. 3d.

Meat and Food Inspections.

Weekly inspections, which are arranged as far as possible to coincide with the times of slaughter are made by your two sanitary inspectors under my supervision, in all parts of the District. The result of this arrangement is that the greater part of the meat exposed for sale is seen by the inspectors. The general standard of meat offered for sale is good and it is gratifying to be able to state that there is a general desire on the part of the butchers throughout the District to deal in meat of first class quality only, and they do not hesitate to consult the department in all cases of doubt.

As a result of the shortage of supplies which existed in 1919, it was then necessary to relax somewhat the standard of fitness and "border-line" cases, which before the war would have been condemned, were passed as fit for human consumption. During 1920, there was a marked improvement in the quantity of meat available ; consequently the standard was again raised with the result that nothing about which there is the least doubt is now allowed to be exposed for sale.

3971 lbs. of various kinds of meat have been surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption during the year, but in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

There is no public abattoir in the District, all slaughtering being done on private premises.

The number of slaughter houses was as follows:—

In 1914	...	...	...	50
In January, 1920	...	...	...	39
In December, 1920	...	...	...	48

The majority of these are kept clean and in good structural repair, 1297 visits were paid to slaughter houses for various purposes and six notices were served to abate sundry nuisances during the year.

One knacker is registered, and his premises are regularly visited.

Unsound Food.

The undermentioned articles were surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption during 1920.

Article of Food.				Weight.	Reason for Condemnation.
1 Sheep	...	...	...	61 lbs.	Emaciation.
Pork	...	...	...	42 „	Fractured Pelvis.
Beef	...	...	...	168 „	Tuberculosis.
1 Sheep	...	...	...	90 „	General Decomposition.
1 Carcase of Cow	...	...	...	684 „	Tuberculosis.
1 ditto.	...	...	...	640 „	Tuberculosis.
3 Pigs	...	...	...	420 „	Pneumonia.
1 Carcase of Cow	...	...	...	648 „	Tuberculosis.
1 Sheep	...	...	...	64 „	Dropsy.
1 ditto.	...	...	...	58 „	Fracture and Bruises.
1 Hind quarter frozen beef	...	...	...	161 „	Bone Taint and Decomposition.
1 Pig	...	...	...	112 „	Tuberculosis.
4 Livers	...	...	...	56 „	Cystic disease.
1 Hind quarter English beef	...	...	...	151 „	Peritonitis.
1 Carcase of Cow	...	...	...	610 „	Tuberculosis.
1 Pig's liver	...	...	...	6 „	Cystic disease.

Total 3971 lbs.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of diseases compulsorily notifiable amounted to 292; particulars of which appear in the following summary, together with similar figures for the two previous years :—

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

			1918.	1919.	1920.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	30	86	111
Diphtheria	...	...	34	42	62
Erysipelas	...	...	12	6	18
Enteric Fever	...	...	4	2	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	Nil.	4	5
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	1	1	Nil.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2	5	3
Malaria	...	...	Nil.	5	9
Dysentery	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	1
Pneumonia	...	...	Nil.	17	34
Measles	...	...	758	31	Nil.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	28	27	37
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	6	4	11
			<hr/> 875	<hr/> 230	<hr/> 292

A tabulated statement appears at the end of this Report (Table 5) giving details as to the number of cases from each parish and the number removed to hospital.

A weekly return of all notifications received is sent to the Ministry of Health, and to the County Medical Officers of Notts. and Derbyshire.

Methods of Control.

Those used in previous years have again been carried out during 1920. They include the visitation of patients as soon as possible after receipt of notification, for the purpose of giving instruction as to the proper isolation of the patient and to carry

out investigations into the sanitary arrangements of the premises; enquiries into the possible sources of infection; disinfection of the premises after infection has ceased to exist, or after the removal of the case to the Isolation Hospital; the free supply of diphtheria antitoxin in necessitous case, etc. During the year, 221 premises have been disinfected. These include the homes of patients removed to hospital, and of such as were treated at home; also the houses in which cases of tuberculosis have occurred, either after their cure, death or removal to hospital or elsewhere.

Small Pox has been absent from the District throughout the year.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and eleven cases were notified during the year, as compared with 86 in 1919. Of these 55, or 50% were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from this cause. The parishes affected were:—

	Cases.		Removals.	
Selston	...	37	...	10
Lambley	...	18	...	14
Kimberley	...	11	...	4
Colwick	...	9	...	7
Gedling	...	7	...	7
Greasley	...	7	...	2
Brinsley	...	5	...	2
Annesley	...	3	...	Nil.
Clifton	...	2	...	Nil.
Ruddington	...	2	...	2
Stoke Bardolph		2	...	2
Wollaton	...	2	...	2
Awsworth	...	1	...	1
Codnor Park	...	1	...	Nil.
Gotham	...	1	...	Nil.
Newstead	...	1	...	1
Wilford	...	1	...	1
Woodborough	...	1	...	Nil.

The outbreak at Lambley was one of considerable dimensions for a small parish, the first case was traced in all probability to a visitor who carried the disease from an outside district. It has

proved very persistent and difficult to stamp out. This due probably, partly to the fact that owing to the parish having previously been very free from scarlet fever, practically all the children were susceptible to infection and partly because of the impossibility of securing adequate isolation in small cottages with few living rooms and restricted ventilation.

Diphtheria.

Sixty-two cases were notified or 20 more than in the previous year; 28 of these or 45.1% were removed to hospital, as follows:—

	Cases.		Removals.	
Ruddington	...	14	...	13
Selston	...	11	...	3
Brinsley	...	8	...	Nil.
Greasley	...	6	...	1
Barton in Fabis		5	...	2
Bestwood Park	...	4	...	2
Kimberley	...	4	...	2
Awsworth	...	2	...	Nil.
Wilford	...	2	...	1
Calverton	...	1	...	1
Gedling	...	1	...	Nil.
Lambley	...	1	...	1
Nuthall	...	1	...	1
Papplewick	...	1	...	Nil.
Wollaton	...	1	...	1

Seven deaths were due to this cause.

Bacteriological diagnosis is available in every instance of this disease and antitoxin is supplied free to all necessitous cases.

Enteric Fever.

One case of this disease was notified during the year at Kimberley. I saw the case in consultation with the doctor in attendance. There was considerable doubt as to the accuracy of the diagnosis. The patient was not very seriously ill and the Widal test was negative. The case was not removed to hospital and completely recovered.

Erysipelas.

Eighteen cases of this disease have occurred during the year, distributed as follows:—Kimberley 4, Gedling 3, Bestwood Park, Nuthall and Selston 2 each; and one each at Awsworth, Burton Joyce, Codnor Park, Greasley and Newstead. One case was fatal.

Puerperal Fever.

Five cases, four of which were fatal were notified during the year. Four of these occurred at Kimberley and one at Annesley. Diligent enquiries into such cases as occur in the practice of midwives are always made by your Health Visitors, who are themselves qualified midwives. Reports of such investigations are placed at the disposal of the Health Department of the County Councils, who are the Supervising Authorities under the Midwives' Acts.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified, one each at Cossall, Codnor Park and Gedling. This disease is a specific inflammation of the eyes of the new-born child, and is due to gonorrhœal infection from the mother at the time of birth. Neglected cases lead to total and permanent blindness. Fortunately, if treated on proper lines and **without delay**, complete recovery can be assured. The majority of cases are notified by medical practitioners and it may, therefore, be assumed that treatment has already been commenced, but in cases notified by midwives your Health Visitors investigate immediately.

On enquiry into the after results of treatment, it was found that one had left the district and could not be traced, the others had made satisfactory recoveries.

Pneumonia.

34 cases of this disease were reported during the year from the following parishes:—Selston 22; Brinsley, Greasley, and Kimberley 2 each; Calverton, Codnor Park, Nuthall, Ruddington, Stoke Bardolph and Wilford one each.

35 deaths were described as having been due to pneumonia, this, however, includes the non-notifiable forms of the disease.

Tuberculosis.

During the year, 48 cases of various forms of this disease have been notified. Of these 37 were the pulmonary form and 11, other varieties of tuberculosis. These were widely scattered throughout the District, no less than 21 parishes contributing to the number, particulars of which appear in the table at the end of the Report.

17 cases were treated at the County Council's Sanatorium at Mansfield. The total number of deaths from this cause was 39; of which 27 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 4 to tuberculous meningitis and 8 to other forms of the disease.

These figures correspond to a mortality rate of .59 for Phthisis only and .85 for all forms of the disease throughout the whole of the Basford District. The corresponding figures for the Notts. parishes are .61 and .86 respectively, and "Nil" and .65 for Derbyshire.

Measles.

This is now no longer notifiable, so that precise information as to its prevalence is not available. It was prevalent in the Spring and epidemics of this disease necessitated the closure of ten schools.

Malaria.

Nine cases of this disease occurred during the year; 2 at Selston, and 1 each at Brinsley, Calverton, Gedling, Kimberley, Lambley, Stoke Bardolph and Wollaton. All occurred in patients of the male sex and of military age and probably contracted while on active service overseas.

Other Diseases.

One case of Dysentery was notified at Woodborough and like the malaria, was probably the result of infection abroad.

Epidemic diarrhoea was somewhat prevalent during the year, and resulted in the deaths of 7 children under the age of 2 years. Influenza was the cause of ten deaths during the year, but fortunately nothing in the nature of the terrible epidemics of 1918 and 1919 occurred during 1920.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

While the work of domiciliary visits in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare continued on the same lines as in previous years, 1920 saw an important extension of its scope by the establishment of a Welfare Centre at Kimberley. This was opened on April 9th, and thereafter, sessions were held each Thursday throughout the year.

The centre met with immediate success and clearly filled a long felt want. Naturally the majority of the mothers attending live in Kimberley, but many come from Greasley and Awsorth and even relatively remote parishes such as Strelley, Bilborough and Brinsley are also represented.

The work is, at present, confined to Infant Welfare, but it was intended to extend its scope in the New Year by the inclusion of ante-natal consultations, and I had hoped that by now (March, 1921), these would have been fully established. The simultaneous resignation of both the Council's Health Visitors at the end of the year entirely prevented this extension, as it was recognised that to make ante-natal consultations a success, it was *a sine quâ non* that the Health Visitors should have been in the District for sufficiently long a period for them to have an opportunity of securing the good will and confidence of the expectant mothers, and that to attempt to commence this branch of work with a newly appointed staff was to doom it to certain failure.

At the end of 1920, there were 170 names on the Register at the Centre, and the average attendance was 26 per session.

Both Health Visitors attended at each meeting, and were jointly responsible for the weighing and undressing of the infants, and general superintendence of the Centre.

We have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of a number of local ladies as voluntary helpers who make themselves responsible for the preparation of tea for the mothers ; this arrangement has worked extremely smoothly and satisfactorily, and my best thanks are due to these ladies for their ready help in this direction.

Medical consultations are held at the Centre by myself whom you appointed as Medical Officer. Supplies of "Glaxo" and "Virol" are available, both of which are retailed at cost price. The distribution of "Virol" is confined to those for whom it is medically prescribed ; "Glaxo" is only supplied in cases in which I am convinced that breast feeding is either impossible or for some reason inadvisable, and only such as attend reasonably regularly are eligible for either.

In this way, during the year 1104 lbs. of "Glaxo" and 224 lbs. of "Virol" were distributed to persons at the Centre.

As to the value of the Centre there can be no doubt—it has proved a great success and has to my knowledge been the means of saving the lives of several infants. Improper feeding is unquestionably the most important individual cause of preventable infantile mortality, and is directly responsible throughout the country for thousands of deaths each year. The prevention of such errors of diet and their correction when already established, are two of the most important functions of any Welfare Centre, and are themselves sufficient to justify its existence.

Towards the end of 1920, the Council, encouraged by the success of its first venture, decided to open an additional one in the parish of Selston, and after some difficulty, suitable premises and equipment were secured for this purpose. The resignation of the two Health Visitors at this time rendered it inexpedient to proceed further, and in consequence the scheme is at present in abeyance, pending the appointment of their successors.

Dr. Barrie Lambert, a Medical Inspector from the Ministry of Health, paid a visit to the District on June 25th, for the purpose of

enquiring into the particulars of the Council's scheme for Infant Welfare. She discussed with me all the details of the work, and paid a visit to the Kimberley Centre.

She expressed satisfaction as to the standard of the work carried out, but was of the opinion that its scope was too limited and that its extension in several directions was urgently needed.

As a result of her visit a communication was received from the Ministry, dated August 12th, expressing their satisfaction with what was being done, and suggesting the following additions :—

- 1.—The appointment of an additional Health Visitor.
- 2.—The visiting of cases of measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhœa and poliomyelitis in young children.
- 3.—The home nursing of cases of the above diseases.
- 4.—The establishment of additional Infant Welfare Centres at Selston and Cossall.

These recommendations were duly considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and as already stated, it was decided, as a start, to establish an additional Centre in Selston.

The Table (No. 3) gives details of the domiciliary visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year. From this it will be seen that these amounted to a total of 4779.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital and Medical Attendant at the Infant Welfare Centre	W. H. Parkinson, M.D., D.P.H., etc.
Medical Attendant at Isolation Hospital ...	Dr. Chas. E. Hill.
Sanitary Inspectors ...	T. Ramsbottom, C.R.S.I., Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Meat Inspection. F. M. Bice, C.R.S.I., Royal Sani- itary Institute Certificate in Meat Inspection.
Health Visitors ...	Miss E. Hallam, C.M.B. Certificate; C.R.S.I., Three years' General Training. (Resigned February, 1920.) Miss K. Corcoran, C.M.B. Cer- tificate; C.R.S.I., Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Miss E. Coxall, C.M.B. Certificate; C.R.S.I. Three years' General Training—Gold Medallist. (Ap- pointed April, 1920.)
Matron of Isolation Hospital	Miss M. A. Taylor.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Isolation Hospital.

The Council have provided a hospital for infectious diseases with accommodation for about 40 cases, and free treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever is available to all patients residing in the Basford area. In addition, arrangements are in operation whereby cases of the same diseases from the under-mentioned districts are also treated at the same hospital :—

The Urban Districts of Arnold, Beeston, Carlton, Eastwood, Heanor, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, West Bridgford; The Rural District of Bingham and the Basford Union.

Cases from these outside districts are only admitted on condition that there is available accommodation, as I make it an invariable custom to keep in reserve a certain number of beds for patients from the Basford District. It is, however, very exceptional that it becomes necessary to refuse outside cases.

The hospital is a modern one and is well equipped for its purpose. The staff consists of a matron two sisters, and four probationer nurses, extra nursing staff being obtained temporarily in times of rush.

The Medical Attendant lives near at hand and is in telephonic communication with the hospital. He attends the Institution daily, and if urgently required at any other time, can be summoned at short notice.

Provision for Small Pox.

The Council do not possess a hospital for the treatment of this disease, but own a piece of land in the parish of Greasley, upon which it is intended to erect temporary provision in case of emergency.

General Hospitals.

The needs of the parishes which surround the City of Nottingham are fully met by the various institutions there situated. Parishes in the North are served by Mansfield and Ilkeston, the latter hospital being in the Basford area, at Shipley.

Bye-laws.

The Council have adopted bye-laws in respect of the following:—New streets, and buildings, and slaughter-houses.

Special building bye-laws are in force in the parishes of Colwick and Wilford on account of the liability of flooding in certain low-lying portions of these parishes.

Adoptive Acts.

The following Acts have been adopted in the District :—
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ; Private Street Works Act, 1892 ; Notification of Births Act, 1907, and sections 29-31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, relating to licencing of slaughter-houses.

Arrangements for Bacteriological Work.

Free bacteriological examination of pathological specimens, is provided by the County Councils of Nottingham and Derby for all practitioners residing within the District. Information as to the extent that these facilities are made use of is not available, but they do not appear to be utilised as freely as might be expected.

HOUSING.

The work in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Acts has been systematically carried on throughout the year, and considerable progress has been made in this direction.

Following the methods adopted in the previous year, each parish has been separately inspected in respect of overcrowding, general sanitary and structural condition of each individual house and a Report compiled or presentation to the Council, dealing with each parish separately.

The following parishes have been inspected in this manner during the year.

Annesley	...	...	167	houses
Awsorth	...	...	89	"
Burton Joyce	...	...	14	"
Codnor Park	...	...	4	"
Colwick	...	...	2	"
Cossall	...	...	85	"
Gedling	...	...	9	"
Greasley	...	...	90	"
Kimberley	...	...	126	"
Shipleigh	...	...	12	"
Total			598	

The parishes of Awsworth, Annesley, Cossall, Codnor Park, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley and Shipley are essentially connected with coal mining and with the exception of Codnor Park and Shipley, have a larger proportion of the smaller type of house than is found in the residential and agricultural portions of the District such as Burton Joyce.

The difficulty of obtaining the necessary labour and materials has again proved a great impediment in getting repairs effected with any degree of promptitude. Many owners are quite willing to do all necessary repairs to property, but on this account are unable to comply with our requests. As a result, it has been found that structural defects and insanitary conditions were more prevalent than would have been the case in normal times.

Despite these difficulties, a considerable amount of repair work has been carried out and many houses have been entirely reconstructed and so transformed into habitable and sanitary dwellings.

The Council, recognising the extreme difficulty experienced by owners in complying with notices decided that it would be inexpedient to serve these broadcast, and instead, instructed me to interview the owners for the purpose of discussing with them the best means of remedying existing defects and improving the property generally.

This method, while involving considerably more trouble, has proved far more satisfactory in every way, as the owners after a verbal explanation of the necessary requirements, have proved very willing, and much better results have been secured in this manner than if dependence had been placed on written notices solely.

Overcrowding.

There are unfortunately a considerable number of cases of overcrowding in some of the larger parishes, due to the house shortage, and the great number of marriages which have taken place since the war. Many couples are thus compelled to live

with their parents, which causes overcrowding from two families being resident in one house and which gives rise to conditions undesirable from all standpoints.

Steps have been taken to meet these conditions as far as practicable. The new houses in course of erection, will, when completed, materially ease this situation, but until these are ready for occupation, and until the great shortage has been met, the Council have decided not to press for the closing of temporarily unfit dwellings but to secure the carrying out of temporary repairs which have rendered them habitable for the time being. As such houses become vacant a closing order is issued in respect of same, to prevent their being relet until after thorough repair.

It has been found in many cases, that occupiers of houses have been letting part of their dwellings to those unable to obtain houses for themselves, this has proved a satisfactory solution in many instances and it may be assumed that when the number of vacant houses increases, such artificial conditions will remedy themselves automatically.

In respect of the houses which have been represented as totally and irretrievably unfit, five have been demolished during the year, after the serving of Demolition Orders and five others by the owners, who signified their intention of demolishing them, without the necessity of serving Demolition Orders.

Considerable progress has been made with the Council's housing scheme, and at the end of the year, building was in progress in the parish of Gedling, where 16 houses were in course of erection.

Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of houses in the District is satisfactory. The defects found on inspection were principally one or more of the following:—General structural delapidations, insanitary closet accommodation and lack of sufficient light and ventilation. Statistics are to be found in Table 7 at the end of this Report which gives detailed information as to the closet accommodation

of each parish of the District, difficulties are being experienced at present in the matter of conversions from conservancy to water carriage systems, this is solely due to the heavy cost of such work, and it may confidently be expected that further progress in this direction will be made in the near future, provided that the fall in prices which has already commenced, continues till a reasonable level is reached.

In many parishes the unfit condition of walls, chimneys and roofs is directly due to the undermining and subsequent subsidence resulting from coal mining operations. In many instances the Colliery Companies are responsible for the repair of such dilapidations, in which case they almost invariably remedy the defects willingly and promptly.

Generally speaking, the owners of the property have always shewn a desire to meet the Council in respect of repairs and alterations as far as possible and it is in no small measure due to this fact that so much has been accomplished. Arrangements are usually made for the repairs of large blocks of property to be extended over a period mutually agreed upon. This has proved exceptionally satisfactory in practice, and has generally resulted in more work being done, than would have been in the case if an attempt had been made to get it completed within a short period.

The water supplies of the District are generally satisfactory, and a detailed Report on this subject will be found on a later page. There are no unhealthy areas, such as would come under Parts 1 or 2 of the Housing Act, 1890, this fact being due to the rural character of the District.

Back to Back Houses.

There are relatively few of this type of house in the Council's area and the majority are in good condition.

As regards the parishes in which inspections have been made during the year, they are distributed as follows:—

Awsworth	...	...	14 houses
Kimberley	...	...	6 „
Shipley	...	...	2 „

Being “back to back” they are, *ipso facto*, unfit for human habitation and accordingly have been represented for closure. It is, however, expected that eventually each pair will be converted into one through house and the necessity for demolition will thereby be obviated. (The two houses at Shipley have recently been demolished.)

There are no houses let in lodgings in the District and no bye-laws are in force in respect to tents, vans or sheds.

A number of disused army huts have been erected in the District and are being used as dwelling houses, after suitable alteration. They were permitted on account of the great scarcity of houses and are only regarded as temporary expedients. The Council reserve the right to require their demolition in the event of any nuisance arising therefrom.

STATISTICS IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING

for the Year ending 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population	...	...	...	45624
2. General Death Rate	...	...	...	10.88
3. Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.85
4. Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	77.28
5. Number of Dwelling houses of all classes	...	...	...	9951
6. Number of working class Dwelling houses	...	...	...	9317
7. Number of new working class houses erected	...	...	...	76

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 879
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations 1910 598

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	147
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	451

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	61
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III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notice was served requiring repairs	86
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by Owners	80
(b) by the Local Authority in default of Owners...	nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	281
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by Owners	248
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the the making of Closing Orders	223
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	26

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	11
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	5

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are no unhealthy areas in the District.

Appended herewith are a Joint Report by your two Inspectors on the work done by them in the Nottinghamshire parishes, a Special Report on the Derbyshire parishes by Mr. Ramsbottom, and the various tables of Vital Statistics and other matters referred to in the earlier portion of this Report.

In conclusion, I beg to draw your attention to paragraph 6 of Circular 168 from the Ministry of Health dealing with annual reports of Medical Officers of Health, in which is expressed the hope that the Council will arrange to give the fullest possible publicity to the Report throughout their area, and to effect an exchange of copies of Reports with other authorities.

I also desire to give expression to my thanks for the honour which the Basford Council has shewn me during the year by the ratification of the temporary appointment which I held as your Medical Officer of health.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. PARKINSON,

Medical Officer of Health

Burton Buildings
Parliament Street,
Nottingham,
May, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members, Basford Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

We beg to submit herewith our Report upon the work carried out in the district for the period ending 31st December, 1920:—

Nottinghamshire Parishes.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	1
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	421
Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	1236
Notices complied with	...	...	...	307
Complaints received	...	...	...	194
Letters sent to obtain abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	327

The following are principal matters which have been dealt with:—

30	Orders served to re-construct drains.
36	„ „ „ trap drains efficiently.
2	„ „ „ ventilate drains.
15	„ „ „ repair sink pipes and drains.
151	„ „ „ repair yard drains.
88	„ „ „ repair roofs.
39	„ „ „ repair eave and fall pipes.
4	„ „ „ repair water closets.
3	„ „ „ disconnect waste pipes.
27	„ „ „ provide eave and fall pipes.
30	„ „ „ provide sinkstones.
6	„ „ „ provide drains.
2	„ „ „ remove water from cellars
6	„ „ „ close cellar wells.
6	„ „ „ repair cesspools.
32	„ „ „ repair surface of yards.

28	Orders served to	remove & cease to keep animals & poultry.
61	„ „ „	renew sanitary pans.
24	„ „ „	remove offensive accumulations.
66	„ „ „	cleanse offensive ashpits and privies.
15	„ „ „	repair defective house floors.
47	„ „ „	reconstruct ashpits and privies.
26	„ „ „	provide proper doors and coverings.
100	„ „ „	convert privies into tub of water-closets.
6	„ „ „	provide closet accommodation.
2	„ „ „	cease overcrowding.
13	„ „ „	cleanse houses.
14	„ „ „	ventilate houses.
9	„ „ „	prevent dampness in houses.
41	„ „ „	provide water supply.
114	„ „ „	provide ash tins.
15	„ „ „	limewash closets.
14	„ „ „	remedy defects in cowsheds.
6	„ „ „	lime-wash slaughter-houses.

We remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

T. RAMSBOTTOM,

Sanitary Inspector, No. 1 District.

F. M. BICE,

Sanitary Inspector, No. 2 District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Under Article XX. (16) Sanitary Officers' (outside London)
Order, 1920.

1920.

Comprising the Parishes of Codnor Park and Shipley in the
County of Derby (Administered by the Rural
District Council of Basford).

Name of Inspector: T. RAMSBOTTOM.

Area of District, 3,569 Acres. Estimated No. of Houses, 320.
New Houses erected 1920, Nil.

Housing and Town Planning.

No. of Houses inspected under Section 17	...	...	16
No. Unfit for Habitation	...	...	16
Representations made to Local Authority as to Closing Orders	...	...	7
Closing Orders made	...	...	0
Number Repaired without Closing Order	...	...	0
Number Repaired after Closing Order made	...	...	0
Number Closed	...	...	0
Number Demolished	...	...	0
Number repaired Voluntarily	...	...	0

	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Number of Nuisances Abated with or without Notices.
Drainage.			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	...	...	...
Defective Traps, Inlets & Drains	8	...	8
Drains Obstructed	4	...	4
Closets and Ashpits.			
Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	10	...	10
Additional Closet Accommodation	...	...	...
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	...	...	...
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	...
Defective Water-Closets ... ..	...	...	...
Other Defects.			
Paving of Courts & Yards ...	2	...	2
Eaves, Spouts & Down Spouts ...	12	...	8
Urinals Defective ... ..	...	...	...
Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...
Offensive Accumulations	6	...	6
Animals Improperly Kept ...	2	...	2
Pigsties ... ..	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	...	1
Water in Cellars ... ..	...	...	...
Foul Condition of Houses	...	...	...
Nuisances Not Specified Above...	...	...	...
Total	45	...	41

	Number on Register.	Inspec- tions made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops ...	24	44	...	6
Bakehouses	1	19	...	...
Slaughterhouses	3	40	...	2
Offensive Trades ... ..	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging-houses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Totals	28	103	...	8

Infected Rooms Disinfected, 10; method—formalin gas.

Samples submitted for examination:—Water, 0; milk, 0.

Prosecutions: Particulars of:—None.

Food Seizures:—None.

Food voluntary surrendered:—None.

Other action:—None.

(Signed) T. RAMSBOTTOM.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	7	3	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	26	6	...
Workplaces, (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report)			...
Total ...	33	9	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	...	
Want of ventilation ... ..	..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	.	..	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	...	
Other nuisances	4	4	...	
Sanitary { insufficient	4	4	1	
Accom- { unsuitable or defective	2	2	...	
modation { not separate for sexes	...	...	...
Total	18	18	1	

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists. 2	Outworkers.		Lists. (5)	Outworkers.	
(1)		Con- tract'rs (3)	Work- men. (4)		Con- tract'r's (6)	Work- men. (7)
Wearing apparel—						
(1) making, &c. ...				12	1	67
(2) cleaning & washing	22
Household linen
Lace, lace curtains and nets				9	...	55
Glove Making				1		8
Total				22	1	152

4.—REGISTERED WORKERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Frame Work Knitters	18
Bakehouses	19
Blacksmiths	11
Bootmakers	11
Dressmakers	6
Wheelwrights	5
Joiners	5
Plumbers	3
Tailors	2
Total	80

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Work- shops Act (s. 5)	9
Notified by H.M. In- spector	9
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. spector	1
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	...
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	...

TABLE 1.**CAUSES OF DEATH.**

Causes of Death.				Notts.		Derbyshire.	
All Causes				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
				248	228	14	7
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—
2	Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	12	6	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	3	—	—
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	3	4	—	—
7	Influenza	...	...	3	6	1	—
8	Erysipelas	...	...	1	—	—	—
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	12	15	—	—
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	3	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	4	3	1	—
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	19	29	—	1
13	Rhematic Fever	...	...	1	2	—	—
14	Meningitis	...	...	1	1	—	—
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	24	17	—	1
16	Bronchitis	...	...	17	19	1	—
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	17	16	1	1
18	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	3	3	—	—
19	Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	5	2	—	—
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	—	1	—	—
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	—	—	—	1
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	—	—	—	—
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	4	1	—	—
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	4	—	—
24	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	2	—	—
25	Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	18	12	—	—
26	Violence, apart from Suicide	...	...	7	2	2	—
27	Suicide	...	...	1	1	—	—
28	Other defined causes	...	...	92	76	8	3
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	2	—	—	—

TABLE 2.

Vital Statistics Basford R.D.C.--Notts. and Derby. Separately and District as a whole.

NOTTS. PARISHES.										DERBYSHIRE PARISHES.										DISTRICT AS A WHOLE.									
YEAR.	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate.	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate.								
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				No.	Rate.												
1913	42825	1111	25.9	470	10.5	0.50	90	1420	21	14.79	16	11.38	.70	142.8	44245	1132	25.58	486	10.98	.51	91.87								
1914	43212	1019	23.5	590	13.6	1.43	122.6	1400	20	14.29	13	9.37	1.42	100.0	44612	1039	23.29	603	13.51	1.36	122.22								
1915	41674	1022	24.52	597	14.3	0.93	103.71	1440	35	24.30	19	13.19	Nil	Nil	43114	1057	24.51	616	14.28	.81	100.28								
1916	{ 40648* 44225†	990	22.3	541	13.3	0.73	94	{ 1405* 1529†	17	11.11	12	8.54	.71	117.6	{ 42050* 45754†	1007	22	553	13.12	.72	95.3								
1917	{ 40189* 44199†	875	19.5	451	11.2	0.22	93.7	{ 1388* 1547†	30	19.39	25	18.01	.72	100.0	{ 41577* 46346†	905	19.5	476	11.4	.29	96.1								
1918	{ 38584* 43230†	856	19.8	692	17.9	1.48	103.9	{ 1333* 1494†	24	16.06	25	18.75	.75	83.3	{ 39917* 44724†	880	19.68	717	17.94	1.45	103.41								
1919	{ 42412* 44181†	881	19.94	496	11.69	0.19	69.24	{ 1465* 1526†	28	18.35	18	12.29	Nil	35.71	{ 43877* 45709†	909	19.89	514	11.71	.18	68.2								
1920	44101†	1043	23.65	476	10.79	0.82	78.61	1523†	31	20.35	21	13.79	Nil	32.26	45624†	1074	23.54	497	10.88	.79	77.28								

* Figures supplied by Registrar General for Death Rate.

† Figures supplied by Registrar General for Birth Rate.

† " " " " Birth and Death Rates.

TABLE 3.

BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Table Showing Summary of Work of Health Visitors, 1920.

1920. DATE. Months.	MISS CORCORAN.							MISS HALLAM.							MISS COXALL.						
	Infants under 1 year.			Children 1—5 years.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Infants under 1 year.			Children 1—5 years.			Still Births	Expectant Mothers	Infants under 1 year.			Still Births	Expectant Mothers	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
	1st Visits	Re- visits	1st Visits	1st Visits	Re- visits	Re- visits		1st Visits	Re- visits	1st Visits	1st Visits	Re- visits	Re- visits			1st Visits	Re- visits	1st Visits			
January	25	110	18	125	14	1	0	18	168	10	86	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	25	138	4	128	13	2	0	10	52	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	38	132	8	135	4	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	18	105	2	109	5	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	1	6	...	...
May	15	99	4	102	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	13	17	11	3	...
June	28	104	3	118	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	34	13	3	...
July	29	125	2	113	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	68	21	23	1	...
August	10	72	...	82	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	68	4	21	2	...
September	26	74	...	95	7	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	62	19	20	1	...
October	32	95	...	113	3	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	100	10	43	2	...
November	23	100	...	100	8	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	88	20	42	2	...
December	8	111	...	123	4	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	72	24	36	2	...

TABLE 4.

Table showing Summary of Work of the Housing and
Town Planning Acts during the year 1920.

PARISHES.	Number of Houses concerned.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			VACANT HOUSES.		
		To be Demol- ished.	Repairable.		Repairable		To be Demol- ished.
			With Closure.	Without Closure.	With Closure.	Without Closure.	
ANNESLEY ...	167	1	...	160	...	...	6
AWSWORTH ...	89	20	2	65	...	...	2
BURTON JOYCE ...	14	...	8	4	.	...	2
CODNOR PARK ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	.
COLWICK ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
COSSALL ...	85	1	3	80	...	.	1
GEDLING ...	9	5	2	2	...	...	...
GREASLEY ...	90	25	32	28	...	...	5
KIMBERLEY ...	126	65	25	27	2	...	7
SHIPLEY ...	12	2	1	9	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	598	123	74	375	2	..	24

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1920.

[illegible]

TABLE 6.

Tabulated List of Water Supplies.

Parishes in the Basford Rural District.

Name of Parish.	Source of Supply.	No. of Houses supplied from Mains.	No. of Houses supplied from Wells.	Nature of Water.
Annesley ...	Public Supply & Wells	200	56	Limestone.
Awsworth ...	Public Supply & Wells	340	6	Good.
Barton-in-Fabis	Wells			Liable to pollution.
Bestwood ...	Public Supply & Wells	103	18	Good.
Bilborough ...	Wells & Main ..	4		Generally Satisfactory.
Bradmore ...	Public Supply & Wells	54	6	Good.
Brinsley ...	Public Supply ...	407	6	Good.
Bunby ...	Public Supply & Wells	27	24	Good.
Burton Joyce ...	Public Supply ...	244	6	Good.
Calverton ...	Public Supply ...	270	5	Good.
Clifton ...	Wells			Generally Satisfactory.
Colwick ...	Public Supply ...	237	3	Good.
Cossall ...	Public Supply ...	204	6	Good.
Felley ...	Public Supply ...	3	3	Hard.
Gamston ...	Wells			Unsatisfactory.
Gedling ...	Public Supply ...	391	6	Good.
Gotham ...	Public Supply ...	256	6	Pure but Hard.
Greasley ...	Public Supply ...	1352	20	Good.
Kimberley ...	Public Supply ...	1121	20	Good.
Lambley ...	Wells			Generally Satisfactory
Lynby ...	Public Supply ...	52	10	Good.
Newstead ...	Colliery Co., & Wells	160	30	Good but Hard.
Nuthall ...	Public Supply & Wells	150	10	Good.
Papplewick ...	Public Supply & Wells	54	13	Good.
Ruddington ...	Public Supply & Wells	541	113	Good.
Selston ...	Public Supply ...	1970	10	Good.
Stoke ...	Public Supply ...	50		Good.
Strelley ...	Public Supply & Wells	30	14	Liable to Contamination.
Thrumpton ...	Filtered Trent Water & shallow Wells ...	20	20	Wells liable to Contamination.
Trowell ...	Ilkeston Mains and Wells	30	50	Wells liable to Contamination.
Wilford ...	Public Supply.	181	6	Good.
Wollaton ...	Ld. Middleton's Water Works and shallow Wells	56	71	Generally Satisfactory
Woodborough ...	Shallow Wells & bore holes			Liable to Contamination Quantity fails after drought.
Codnor Park ...	Public Supply ...	180	...	Good.
Shipley ...	Public Supply ...	130	...	Good.

TABLE 7.

Closet Accommodation in the District.

Name of Parish.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privies and Ashpits.	Pails or Tubs	Dust-bins	Dry Ashpits.	Wet Ashpits
ANNESLEY & FELLEY	7	...	126	23	6	1	63
AWSWORTH ...	13	...	312	6	4	4	...
BARTON-IN-FABIS ...	2	...	48	6	...	...	24
BESTWOOD PARK ...	20	...	..	86	...	...	..
BILBOROUGH ...	3	...	37	10	...	2	..
BRADMORE ...	2	...	26	24	...	..	13
BRINSLEY ...	28	...	230	65	36	15	...
BUNNY ...	4	...	26	20	...	...	13
BURTON JOYCE ...	64	...	111	85	37	102	...
CALVERTON ...	4	..	60	180	...	...	30
CLIFTON ...	17	...	52	18	...	...	...
CODNOR PARK ...	12	...	56	113	4	44	30
COLWICK ...	23	4	3	221	25	.	...
COSSALL ...	30	.	178	17	9	9	104
GAMSTON ...	...	...	13	1	..	...	...
GEDLING ...	221	...	51	187	...	245	..
GOTHAM ...	3	...	192	51	...	17	116
GREASLEY ...	173	1	1135	65	80	74	..
KIMBERLEY ...	171	...	663	257	176	98	...
LAMBLEY ...	2	...	83	110	...	...	40
LYNBY ...	11	...	23	27	3	7	..
NEWSTEAD ...	...	...	152	10	2	2	45
NUTHALL ...	10	...	124	16	...	..	..
PAPPLEWICK ...	11	...	53	4	...	..	..
RUDDINGTON ...	168	...	62	490	...	...	..
SELSTON ...	434	...	1320	310	86	332	..
SHIPLEY ...	68	...	4	60	4	2	4
STOKE BARDOLPH ...	12	...	32	16	...	..	..
STRELLEY ...	3	...	37	10	2	1	31
THRUMPTON ...	3	..	30	4	...	..	15
TROWELL ...	3	...	80	1	28
WILFORD ...	107	...	60	48	73
WOLLATON ...	42	...	80	32	...	31	..
WOODBOROUGH	83	110	40

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